

PREMIER INVITES
IRISH LEADERS TO
PARLEY ON OCT. 11

Sets New Basis for Conference to Avoid Impasse Raised in Previous Exchanges.
ACCEPTANCE ASSURED
Note Communicated to Dublin by Intermediary and Its Terms Satisfied De Valera.
DAIL CABINET TO AGREE
Irish Independence Stand Expected to Be Dropped—Ulster Problem to Await a Later Solution.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau, Sept. 29.
Prime Minister Lloyd George deftly reopened the door to Irish peace to-day. In both London and Dublin it is now considered certain that a plenipotentiary conference will sit in London on October 11.

By no means the least deft part in bringing about this development was Mr. Lloyd George's work of lining up his own colleagues for wording the letter that was telegraphed to-day to Ramon de Valera, Irish Republican leader.

The Premier's note emphasized that the proposed conference could not be held on the basis of previous exchanges of notes between Lloyd George and De Valera, as such assumption might involve the question of Irish sovereignty, the recognition of which by Great Britain was impossible. The basis for the conference as laid down by Lloyd George is "with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations."

Premier Outlines Basis.
The text of the note follows:
Sir: His Majesty's Government have given close and earnest consideration to the correspondence which has passed between you and us since your invitation to you to send delegates to a conference at London.

In spite of their sincere desire for peace and in spite of the more conciliatory tone of your latest communications they cannot enter into a conference upon the basis of this correspondence.

Notwithstanding your personal assurance to the contrary, which they must appreciate, it might be expected in the future that the acceptance of a conference on this basis had involved them in a recognition which no British Government can accord. On this point they must guard themselves against any possible doubt.

There is no purpose to be served by any further interchange of explanatory and argumentative communications upon this subject. The position taken up by His Majesty's Government is fundamental to the existence of the British Empire, and they cannot alter it.

My colleagues and I remain, however, keenly anxious to make, in co-operation with your delegates, another determined effort to explore every possibility of a settlement by personal discussion.

The proposals which we have already made have been taken by the whole world as proof that our endeavors for reconciliation and settlement are no empty form, and we feel that conference, not correspondence, is the most practical and hopeful way to an understanding such as we ardently desire to achieve.

We therefore send you herewith a fresh invitation to a conference in London on October 11, where we can meet your delegates as the spokesmen of the people whom you represent with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish national aspirations.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
D. Lloyd George.
Touchstone for Agreement.
Although the conference begins within a fortnight nobody on either side St. George's Channel is willing to-night to set a time limit on its labors. It is recognized that although the touchstone for an agreement is to be found in the culmination to-day of the long correspondence between the Prime Minister and Mr. de Valera there are still many difficult elements to be resolved, and "the magician's"—Mr. Lloyd George's—hand will be kept extremely busy applying the present touchstone and discovering others. The present touchstone is this:
Ireland has all along been willing to come into the British Empire on terms. England has been willing to grant terms if Ireland would stay within the empire. Mr. Lloyd George in his letter to-day strikes a common note in the expression "in" the empire, but he avoids those notes of "come in" and "stay within" over which the negotiations nearly split on Mr. de Valera's inept sounding of them on September 12.

To-day's letter by the Prime Minister plays all the notes which both sides have accepted and leaves out those which have jarred. There is, however, just a possibility that Mr. de Valera may blunder again, but the possibility is generally discarded in well informed circles. In fact, THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent here was informed in a usually precise quarter to-day that the text of the present note was not only circulated among all members of the British Cabinet, who approved it before it was despatched, but that one of those invaluable and trustworthy workmen for peace who has had the confidence of

EQUAL RIGHT TO LIVE
IN AMERICA, INSISTENT
DEMAND OF JAPANESE

Nippon People Convinced That They Should Not Be Barred From "Opening Up" This Country Without Discrimination.

RACE ISSUE TO BE PRESSED
THROUGH LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The New York Herald Investigator Finds Dominant Sentiment in Japan Does Not Sustain Professed Confidence of Her Statesmen to Solve Pacific Problems.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith the fifth of a series of important articles by a staff correspondent who has just completed an investigation in the Far East of Japan's military preparations and her seizure of the territory of neighboring nations. The subjects are of vital concern in view of the conference called by President Harding for November 11, at which transpacific affairs and the limitation of armament will be discussed.

By LOUIS SEIBOLD,
Staff Correspondent of THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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TOKIO, Sept. 12.—Hostile demonstrations against the Japanese which break out sporadically in the Pacific coast States do more to encourage talk of war between the United States and Japan than the controversy over military and economic treaties. The Japanese are a very proud and sensitive people. Class distinctions exist among them, but these are not predicated on racial differences. The Japanese believes that he is as good as the white man.

The fact is that in some respects he considers himself much better than most white men and points to the amazing development of his country and its growth in power to prove it. He cannot, or will not, understand why there should be any prejudice or discrimination among the "Nordic" people (Caucasians) against the people of his race.

So, every time the people of California, Oregon and Nevada, and those of British Columbia, manifest their dislike for the Japanese who have come to live among them, there is a great deal of excitement throughout Nippon.

Agitators, inspired by political ambition, immediately seize upon the unfriendly American demonstrations to arouse the superstitious emotions of Japanese workmen and urge them to undertake steps in reprisal, which, freely translated from Japanese to the American vernacular, means war.

The average citizen of Nippon, whether he qualifies for the franchise by raising the 30 yen (\$15) tax which he must pay to vote at popular elections, or is only qualified to shoulder a gun, exhibits the deepest resentment against the attempts of the "Nordic" people to keep him out of their several countries. Very frequently, the form he adopts to register his chagrin is directed against his own Government—that is, against the leaders of the dominant political party, of which Premier Hara is the present head.

The Japanese, who regard their Mikado—though he is never designated by that title—as the direct agent of the Buddhist and Shinto Deities, never blame him for anything. But they are very prone to remind in the most vigorous terms the political leaders of the Government that it is up to them to see that the Japanese gets a "square deal" abroad as well as at home.

Some of the most serious riots staged by the easily inflamed populace at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shimonoseki and other large centers in the island empire have grown out of the unfriendly acts directed against the Japanese in the western part of the United States, in British Columbia, in Australia and New Zealand and one or two of the South American Republics.

By a "square deal" the Japanese laborer or farmer, who is compelled to elbow his neighbor out of the way in his struggle for existence, means the right to emigrate in unrestricted numbers from Nippon and take up his residence in any part of the world with all the privileges now accorded the nationals of other countries, with the exception of the Chinese.

The success of his Government in opening up China, Manchuria, Mongolia and Siberia has convinced him that other countries may be similarly "opened up" by the application of the aggressive means employed in bringing about such eminently satisfactory results in the regions fringing the littoral of the Asiatic mainland.

Growing reports sent back by Japanese who have succeeded in "penetrating" the Americas and other parts of the world have made the Japanese who are compelled to eke out a bare existence at home ambitious to try his luck in the new lands of promise. He cannot, or will not, understand, for instance, why the Japanese should be admitted to the British Isles without restriction, but are barred from Canada, Australia and New Zealand, which, from his viewpoint, are mere dependencies of the British Empire.

It is equally perplexing to him, when Japanese labor is in such great demand in California, to be told that he must not go there. Constant agitation by the promoters of rival political ventures in his own country have focused his resentful eye upon the United States as the chief offender against his imperial dignity and international privileges. He simply will not admit that his country is justified in denying him the privilege of penetration or the right to own and cultivate land on an equal footing with the emigrants from Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Italy and the Balkan States.

Attitude Toward Chinese.
He is equally resentful of the policy of the United States and other countries in placing him on the same plane with the Chinese, who are, in his eyes, an inferior people. The attitude of the Japanese toward the Chinese is not dissimilar to that which characterizes the demeanor of the white population of some of the Southern States toward the negro. The Japanese is quite certain that he is vastly superior in intellectual attainments, in culture, in the mastery of the arts and in economic efficiency to the negro of North America.

Therefore, he reasons that the prejudice exhibited toward him by the white populations of the Americas and the

MILLER DENOUNCES
18TH AMENDMENT; IS
FOR ENFORCEMENT

Governor Cheered Heartily for Wet Law Criticism at Movie Banquet.

OPPOSES CENSORSHIPS

Tells 800 Diners at Pennsylvania Hotel Film Regulation Only Is Sought.

GIVES ENRIGHT REBUKE

Joseph Levenson, Chairman of of State Film Board, Honor Guest at Big Feast.

Gov. Nathan L. Miller, in a speech delivered to more than 800 diners who filled the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel last night, repudiated the notion that the regulation of motion pictures is the entering wedge for the curtailment by government of the personal liberty of the citizen.

The Governor declared also that he had never been friendly to the Eighteenth Amendment, and his statement was greeted with long sustained cheering and applause. But he followed that declaration with an appeal for the observance of all laws, popular and unpopular, and warned his hearers that there never was a time or a place where respect for the law was a more vital necessity than in New York city in the present moment of unemployment and unrest.

The Governor was the principal speaker at a dinner tendered by his friends to Joseph Levenson, chairman of the Motion Picture Commission by the Governor's appointment and Republican leader of the Second Assembly district.

Many Societies Represented.
Organizations informally represented in the tribute included the James G. Blaine Club, National Republican Club, Grand Street Boys Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, New York County Republican Committee, Beth Israel Hospital and various fraternal organizations.

Gov. Miller, after praising the chief guest of the evening, expressed his pleasure at the greeting accorded him, and said:
"It indicates to me that you do not all share the view which seems to be entertained by some people in this town that I am engaged in an effort to deprive you of all your innocent pleasures." He continued:

"I want to take occasion to say that I do not believe in censorship. And I want to say also that this is not a censorship board and that the act creating it was not a censorship act in the strict sense of that term. It did create a regulatory body, but it set up in the act itself the standards by which they must act, and those standards, in plain words, were the standards of decency, morality and respect for law.

"Of course, in their work, they have to exercise judgment, and so I undertook to select a commission of people who would exercise judgment and common sense. Now, while I say that the act was not a censorship act in the strict sense of the term, I would go further and say that even as a regulatory act I would not have favored it except for a conceded evil which had grown to such proportions that it needed regulation.

Not An Invasion of Liberty.

"We hear a good deal about liberty, liberty of the press, of speech and assembly, and some have suggested that this act is the first step toward the invasion of such liberty. But it is not; and there is a vast difference between liberty and license. It was conceded by all who had studied the subject—indeed, it was admitted by the leaders in the business itself—that an evil had grown to such proportions that the men in the business could not regulate it, and that something needed to be done. The representatives of that business, in fact, appealed for help, and for that reason a law was passed. It is now in operation and I am quite willing to leave as the test of that law its operation.

"We hear a great deal nowadays about interference with personal liberty. I do not favor it and I think it is un-American for Government to undertake to regulate the lives and the personal habits of its citizens. Such attempts always meet with resentment and that resentment always breeds disrespect for the law itself. But when we have laws it is neither for the individual citizen nor for those charged with responsibility for the execution of the law to choose which laws will be obeyed or enforced. It does not cure one evil to commit a greater evil."

Referring to a published report regarding what Police Commissioner Enright was said to have told a Bronx Grand Jury meeting about an enforcement method here, Gov. Miller said:
"I noticed the other day that an official of your town said—I think he testified before a Grand Jury—that I had induced him to violate the Fourth Amendment in order to enforce the Eighteenth. I do not know whether you know what the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution was, the amendment protecting the citizen from unreasonable search and seizure. Well, I have as

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

5 CENT FARE, UNIFIED LINES
UNDER OWNERSHIP OF CITY
PROVIDED IN TRANSIT PLAN

Commission Report Calls for Home Rule and End of Watered Stock.

HYLAN'S CRY REFUTED

7 Men to Manage System for Taxpayers, Riders and Stockholders.

COMPANIES NOW IN CHAOS

Selfishness and Profit Taking Blamed for Weak Service and Lack of Foresight.

The Transit Commission, composed of George McAneny, chairman; Le Roy T. Harkness and Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan, made public yesterday its plan for the reorganization of New York's transit systems.

The plan provides for the unification of the present lines into a single system of three operating groups. The lines are to be acquired by the city at an actual valuation to be fixed by the commission, eliminating all "watered" securities and other forms of excessive valuation and means of "profit taking." The document, consisting of 10,000 words, was released without comment, but statements are expected from the commission to-day.

The commission's report says it has informed the transit companies that it will not authorize an increase in fares for temporary relief, and that the present rate of 5 cents shall remain until the commission's reorganization plan has been in effect for one year. After that the commission's plan is such that the fare will fix itself automatically, and the commission expresses confidence that no increase will be necessary.

Thus the plan not only refutes the charges by the Hyman administration that the commission and the law creating it was a scheme to raise fares, but the commission goes further and provides complete home rule for the city in transit matters. It creates a board of control in which the city and the investors would have equal representation to have charge of the reorganized system.

The commission says its plan was arrived at through its independent investigations and after conferences with representatives of the transit companies and representatives of security holders. While the outline presented in this report is not regarded by the commission as its complete "statutory" plan, it was made clear that the "conclusions as to the general form the plan will take are definite."

Plan to Be Completed Later.

The commission proposes, however, to institute a series of public hearings, at which the companies will be subjected to further examination about their affairs "and particularly as to their attitude toward the plan." At these hearings, the first of which will be held soon, the commission will be clothed with the power of a legislative committee.

The plan of the commission is briefly as follows:
The existing separate systems are to be unified into three operating groups.

Group No. 1 will consist of the subway and elevated lines now operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

Group No. 2 will consist of subway, elevated and surface lines formerly operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

Group No. 3 will consist of the surface railroads of Manhattan and The Bronx.

Lines in Richmond and Queens will be allocated to Groups 2 or 3, as later determined.

Surface lines will be scrapped where useless, or, where desirable, supplanted by bus lines to feed the rapid transit lines, which in turn are to be extended at a rate of \$50,000,000 of new subway contracts a year for the next five years.

One Company in Control.

The commission proposes to achieve the unification and to obtain the benefits of private operation and public control through the organization of four companies to supersede the present companies. These are designated as Companies A, B, C and D, each with a nominal number of capital shares. "A" company will be the controlling and financial company and the general supervisor of the other three companies, which will be the operating companies, each operating a group under lease.

Outline of Transit Commission Plan
to Put City's Lines in Running Order

IN making public its plan for the reorganization of New York's transit lines and companies the Transit Commission summarized the plan as follows:

- (a) Municipal ownership of all railway lines in the city of New York;
- (b) The surrender by the companies of all existing franchises, including perpetual franchises;
- (c) The elimination of all existing agencies as factors in the transit situation;
- (d) The unification of the entire transit system, with a Board of Control, three members to be appointed by the Mayor, three by the investors, and a chairman to be selected by the two groups;
- (e) Operation to be carried on by three operating corporate agencies to be created for the purpose;
- (f) Genuine home rule by the city in the administration of its transit affairs;
- (g) The elimination of stock speculation in transit facilities, by the elimination of stock;
- (h) An honest valuation of all properties to be taken over by the city;
- (i) Payment for such property to be made on the basis of such valuation, irrespective of present capitalization and book value;
- (j) Municipal ownership to be acquired without outlay by the city, by retiring the purchase bonds, out of revenues of operation;
- (k) No increase of fare unless operation under the new conditions demonstrates its necessity;
- (l) Rates of fare to be based on actual cost and automatically determined by the amount of a contingent reserve or "Barometer" Fund;
- (m) Substantial economies in operation of the unified system through consolidation and the elimination of the numerous leasing and operating companies, with their unnecessary duplication of overhead, separate traction policies and independent purchases;
- (n) Consolidation and unification of power facilities;
- (o) The elimination of preferential payments to existing companies and the placing of the city's rights on the same footing with those of other interests;
- (p) The assurance of a fair return on securities of the new system;
- (q) The reestablishment of free transfers as rapidly as the financial condition of the new system will permit;
- (r) The increase of the city's debt incurring capacity so as to permit new subway construction;
- (s) Proper and adequate service to the public;
- (t) The rehabilitation of required lines, and the elimination of obsolete facilities;
- (u) Participation by operating personnel, as well as new security holders in surplus profits resulting from efficient management and operation;
- (v) Useless or broken down lines not needed in the public service, not to be included in the system;
- (w) Abolition of the Transit Commission on the full establishment of the plan.

LEAGUE PENNANT
CLINCHED BY GIANTS

Local Club Profits by Double Defeat of Pittsburgh Team.

YANKS NEED ONE GAME

Ruth Ill, but His Condition Is Not Serious, and He May Play To-day.

New York baseball fans were concerned yesterday over three developments of the utmost interest.

First—The National League pennant was clinched by the Giants, who did not play themselves, but profited by the double defeat of the Pirates.

Second—The Yankees so tightened their grip on the American League championship that one more victory will clinch the pennant for them.

Third—Babe Ruth was reported to be so ill with an attack of influenza that there was a possibility of his being out of the game for the rest of the season.

It is doubtful whether the news of victory affected the fans more than the news of the Home Run King's sudden indisposition. It developed, however, that there was no cause for alarm over Ruth's condition, that it was little more than an ordinary cold and that he was arranging to play in Philadelphia to-day.

The Giants have four more games to play, the Pirates three more. If the Giants lose all four and the Pirates win all three—you know, the same old dope—the reckoning will be:

Giants	W.	L.	P.
.....	23	41	594
Pirates	22	42	593

Continued on Sixteenth Page.

R. C. CLARKE CUT OFF
WIDOW IN HIS WILL

Prominent Lawyer Left Large Part of Estate to Her One Time Woman Friend.

COUPLE LONG SEPARATED

Mrs. Clarke Will Make No Contest—Her Name Unmentioned in Document.

Mrs. Felicité Fox Clarke of the Rutledge Hotel, widow of Richard Floyd Clarke, an authority on international law and a prominent lawyer, who died on September 16 at his country place in Stony Creek, Conn., will not contest his will, although her name is not mentioned in it and it leaves almost half of his residuary estate to a woman who for many years was Mrs. Clarke's best friend and who was invited thirty-two years ago to make her home with the Clarks. Five years after this woman appeared Mrs. Clarke left her husband and never lived with him subsequently.

The other woman is Miss A. Corallie Hallett, whose address is given as the Hotel Richmond, Atlantic City. Mr. Clarke's will leaves her four-tenths of his residuary estate, the other six-tenths being divided among seven women relatives, and she also receives two trust funds totalling \$50,000. Mrs. Clarke's stock in the Atala Land Corporation, his yacht, his furniture and household effects at Stony Creek and his library, with the provision that she give some books to the Larchmont Yacht Club and the University Club.

The only mention made of Mrs. Clarke in any of the documents relating to the will is in the petition for probate, which refers to her as "among the next of kin."

Mrs. Clarke is now 56 years old. Her mother came of an old New Orleans family, and her father was John Fox of Livingston, Fox & Co., formerly of Charleston, S. C., a firm which operated a steamship line out of New York in civil war days. The family came North just before the war. The daughter was sent to the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Manhattanville. In the same school was Miss Hallett, and they became warm friends. In 1870 Miss Fox was graduated from the convent, and nine years later she was married to Mr. Clarke. One year later, hearing that the Hallett family was in straitened circumstances, the Clarks invited Miss Hallett to make her home with them, as they were able to care for her and had an extra room in their house.

Miss Hallett came, and Mrs. Clarke said last night that although her husband

Continued on Fifteenth Page.

BOOKS SHOW DWYER
HAD \$38,000 WALL ST.
DEALS IN TWO YEARS

Former Tenderloin Police Inspector Visited \$154,000 House as 'Leslie' and Gave It to One of His Sons.

BOY SAILS TO BOMBAY

Head of Reserves in Clashes With Counsel of Meyer Committee About Purchase of Uptown Apartment.

WIRETAPPING UP AGAIN

Dwyer Denies Complicity in Divorce Eavesdropping and Witnesses Differ as to Policeman's Actions.

Another absorbing story reveals the financial operations and acumen of a high police official was recorded yesterday by the Meyer committee in its investigation of the Hyman administration. The narrative concerned the doings of John F. Dwyer, police inspector, who commands the police reserves, and the testimony of a dozen witnesses was required to piece together the disconnected chapters of the tale.

The inspector said he purchased the apartment house at 403 West 115th street and turned it over through the medium of a holding company to his son James L. Dwyer. "The boy" sailed soon afterward for Bombay and the property was left in the hands of an exporter, Capt. Candau, of the police reserves, to manage. Before sailing, however, the son left signed checks and lease; dealing with the property. The only stipulation made in giving away the \$154,000 apartment, the inspector said, was that if "anything happened" the son should look after other members of the Dwyer family.

Assumed Names Employed.

When the inspector visited the apartment he was introduced as William Leslie, it was testified. Warren Leslie was the counsel who prepared the papers of incorporation. The son, James, was known at the apartment as James Miller. The inspector testified that he paid \$20,000 in cash in making the purchase.

Most of the cash came, the inspector said, from the proceeds of his stock transactions, which he closed out about that time. Transcripts of three of the Wall Street accounts showed the police official's operations amounted to about \$38,000 between June, 1919, and the spring of 1921, but did not indicate the profits or losses. There were two brokerage accounts in addition which Elton R. Brown, counsel for the committee, said he had been unable to trace. One firm has gone out of business and the broker who handled another had died.

The committee has information, said to be based upon affidavits, that the fees and expenses in the separation action instigated by Dr. Charles Lawrence Allers of Staten Island against Mrs. Olga Allers were \$47,000. The counsel fee was said to have been \$25,000 and the expenses \$22,000. This was not presented in evidence. Warren Leslie is counsel for Mrs. Allers.

Wiretapping Is in Dispute.

It was in connection with this case that Byram L. Winters, former partner of Leslie, testified that Police-Inspector John W. Sutter, attached to Inspector Dwyer's office, and Sutter's brother-in-law, James Shaw, a chauffeur, tapped Dr. Allers's telephone wire to obtain evidence. Both Shaw and Sutter made emphatic denial of the wiretapping. The inspector declared it was an outrage to suggest he had anything to do with any wiretapping.

Paul Sauer occupied a house in Staten Island opposite the Allers residence and testified he saw a wire from the pole directly in front of the house into his room and had it attached to a shutter where there was a little instrument suspended. Mrs. Sauer said she did not see the wire or instrument.

Sutter was a frequent visitor to the Sauer residence, where he spent much time with Shaw, both Mr. and Mrs. Sauer testified. They said the policeman was known to them as Sullivan. Mr. Sauer "thought" Sutter was Sullivan but was not positive in the identification. Mrs. Sauer was positive. Sutter was in the chamber.

Sutter had declared positively several times he never was at the Sauer house with Shaw and knew nothing about what his brother-in-law did in connection with the separation action. Winters testified on Wednesday that the amount paid Sutter and Shaw by